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After consideration of the papers submitted in support of and in opposition to defendant United National Insurance Company's motion for summary judgment, and oral argument of counsel, the Court determines that the following facts have been established:

UNCONTROVERTED FACTS

1. United National Insurance Company ("United") issued a policy of professional-liability insurance to Edwin K. Marzec A Law Corporation, effective from September 20, 2007 to September 20, 2008, No. LDP0900147.

[Evidence Supporting United National Insurance Company's Summary Judgment Motion ("Evidence"), Exhibit A to Declaration of Cheryl A. Mawby ("Mawby Decl."), ¶ 3, page 2].

2. The insuring agreement of United's policy states in relevant part:

INSURING AGREEMENTS

COVERAGE—PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY

The Company will pay on behalf of the INSURED all sums in excess of the deductible that the INSURED becomes legally obligated to pay as DAMAGES . . . by reason of any act, error, omission or PERSONAL INJURY arising out of Professional Services rendered or that should have been rendered by the INSURED . . . and arising out of the conduct of the INSURED's profession as a Lawyer

[Evidence, page 208, United National Insurance Company's Request for Judicial Notice of Complaint of Edwin K. Marzec v. United National Insurance Company, et al., ("Marzec Complaint"), Exhibit A to Marzec Complaint ("United Policy"), page 1 of 7 of United Policy].

3. United's policy contains, among others, the following exclusions: EXCLUSIONS

[Evidence, Exhibit A to Mawby Decl., pages 6-7].

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6. The adversary proceeding included a complaint (hereinafter "Gertz Complaint") that named Edwin Marzec among many defendants.

[Evidence, Exhibit A to Mawby Decl., pages 8-180].

- 7. The Gertz Complaint contained, among others, the following allegations:
 - Arter & Hadden LLP is the Debtor in the adversary proceeding and is (or was) a limited liability partnership. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 2, page 6]
 - Arter & Hadden was one of the nation's oldest law firms, formed in Cleveland in 1843. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 29, page 20]
 - Arter & Hadden grew from a firm of about 70 lawyers in the 1970s to a national law firm of about 465 lawyers by 1988. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 29, page 20]
 - Arter & Hadden maintained its principal office in Cleveland and had several others throughout the United States, including one in Los Angeles. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 2, page 6]
 - Arter & Hadden's day-to-day operations were controlled through its
 Executive Committee, Managing Partner, and various denominated
 Management Committees and Subcommittees—collectively referred
 to in the Gertz Complaint as "Firm Management." [Gertz Complaint, ¶
 25, page 18]
 - The Gertz Complaint identifies numerous persons alleged to have been part of Firm Management, and does include Edwin Marzec among them. [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 27-28, pages 18-19]
 - By the late 1990s, Arter & Hadden found itself financially stressed as a result of its aggressive growth strategies, a softening economy, and the bursting of the technology bubble. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 33, pages 20-21]

- By early 2001, some or all of the members of Firm Management concluded that Arter & Hadden had slipped "outside the zone of competitiveness" to become "the most heavily indebted firm in the country" with a debt to equity ratio that was "even worse." [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 37, page 21]
- A March 31, 2002, liquidation analysis prepared with a management consultant revealed that Arter & Hadden had a negative net worth of more than \$8.8 million. [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 38, pages 21-22]
- 8. The Gertz Complaint also alleges that some members of Arter & Hadden's Firm Management and certain other partners who controlled substantial books of business—a so-called "Core Group:"
 - ... began to contemplate for themselves an exit strategy or Plan B, whereby the debts of the firm would be sloughed off, while they could emerge with most of the essential assets still intact under "Arter & Hadden 2" or some combination of successor firms, i.e., newly created firms retaining the best performing offices, attorneys, and most profitable clients.

[Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 39, 41, pages 22-23].

9. The Gertz Complaint details the manner in which the Core Group allegedly sought to implement its Plan B strategy to "loot" Arter & Hadden through liquidation and numerous improprieties as the firm slipped further into insolvency.

[Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 41-82, pages 22-33]

10. The Gertz Complaint alleges 16 causes of action (counts) against one or more of several categories of defendants.

[Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 83-166, pages 34-51].

- 11. These categories of defendants include:
 - Equity Partners [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 4, pages 7-9];

- **Count IV** Action for Constructive Fraud/Successor Liability [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 102, page 38; Prayer for Relief D, page 52];
- **Count VI** Action for Constructive Fraud [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 113, page 40; Prayer for Relief F, page 52];
- Count XV Action to Recover Preferential Transfers and/or Subordinate "Bounce Back" Claims [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 163-164, pages 50-51; Prayer for Relief O, page 53]; and
- Count XVI Request for Equitable Subordination of All Claims of Defendants [Gertz Complaint, ¶ 166, page 51; Prayer for Relief P, page 53].
- 14. The remaining counts in the Gertz Complaint—the ones in which Gertz alleges tortious activity—are not alleged against the Non-Equity Partners category and, by extension, are not alleged against Marzec:
 - Count III Action for the Recovery of Fraudulent Transfers [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 92-98, pages 36-37; Prayer for Relief C, page 52 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners, Individual Actors, and Successor Firms categories)];
 - Count V Action for Actual Intend to Defraud [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 103-107, pages 38-39; Prayer for Relief E, page 52 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners, Individual Actors, and Successor Firms categories)];
 - Count VII Action for Breach of Fiduciary Duties to Debtor [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 114-120, pages 40-42; Prayer for Relief G, page 52 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners, Individual Actors, and Successor Firms categories)];
 - Count VIII Action for Damages Arising from Deepening
 Insolvency [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 121-128, pages 42-43; Prayer for

- Relief H, page 52 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners and Individual Actors categories, and individual defendant LaManna)];
- Count IX Action for the Recovery of Money or Damages for Fraudulent Transfers [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 129-133, pages 43-44; Prayer for Relief I, page 52 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners, Individual Actors, and Successor Firms categories)];
- Count X Action for Civil Conspiracy [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 134-143, pages 44-46; Prayer for Relief J, pages 52-53 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Equity Partners, Individual Actors, and Successor Firms categories, and individual defendant LaManna)];
- Count XI Action for Successor Liability [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 144-147, page 46; Prayer for Relief K, page 53 (i.e., this count is alleged against the defendants in the Successor Firms category)];
- Count XII Action for Legal Malpractice [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 148-153, pages 46-48; Prayer for Relief L, page 53 (i.e., this count is alleged against individual defendants Harry Cornett, Jr., Mark S. Solomon, Daniel Bailey, and Nick Cavalieri, and John Does 1-30)];
- Count XIII Action for Negligence [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 154-156, pages 48-49; Prayer for Relief M, page 53 (i.e., this count is alleged against the Firm Management including the Settling Managers category and individual defendant LaManna)]; and
- Count XIV Action to Recover Property [Gertz Complaint, ¶¶ 157-160, page 50; Prayer for Relief N, page 53 (i.e., this count is alleged

| 1 | against the defendants in the Individual Actors, Settling Managers, and |
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| 2 | Mediate Transferees categories)]. |
| 3 | 15. On January 2, 2008, United declined Marzec's tender of defense, |
| 4 | disclaimed coverage, and notified in writing Marzec and his counsel of United's |
| 5 | decision. |
| 6 | [Evidence, Mawby Decl., ¶ 5, Exhibit B to Mawby Decl.]. |
| 7 | 16. Thereafter, United received a letter dated January 3, 2008 from |
| 8 | Marzec's counsel responding to United's January 2, 2008 disclaimer letter. |
| 9 | [Evidence, Mawby Decl., ¶ 6, Exhibit C to Mawby Decl.]. |
| 10 | 17. On January 14, 2008, United sent a letter to Marzec's counsel |
| 11 | responding to his January 3, 2008 letter. |
| 12 | [Evidence, Mawby Decl., ¶ 7, Exhibit D to Mawby Decl.]. |
| 13 | 18. United later received a complaint Marzec had filed on February 26, |
| 14 | 2008, in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, related to United's decision to |
| 15 | disclaim coverage. |
| 16 | [Evidence, Mawby Decl., ¶ 8; Evidence, pages 197-227, United |
| 17 | National Insurance Company's Request for Judicial Notice of Complaint |
| 18 | of Edwin K. Marzec v. United National Insurance Company, |
| 19 | et al., Exhibit A to Marzec Complaint]. |
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Based on the foregoing Uncontroverted Facts, the Court now makes its,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Defendant United National Insurance Company ("United") is entitled to judgment as a matter of law regarding the complaint of Edwin K. Marzec ("Marzec") because there is no genuine issue as to any material fact remaining for trial.
- 2. There is no actual or potential for coverage under the professional-liability policy United issued to Marzec with respect to Gertz Complaint, which forms the basis for Marec's complaint and causes of action against United.
- 3. Under the insuring agreement in United's policy, there is no actual or potential for coverage because Marzec was not sued for anything he did (or did not do) as a lawyer rendering professional services for others.
- 4. Exclusion C in United's policy also precludes coverage because the Gertz Complaint is based on Marzec's activities as a partner in a non-insured partnership—the Arter & Hadden firm.
- 5. Exclusion D in United's policy also precludes coverage because the Gertz Complaint arises from conduct of a non-insured business in which Marzec was a partner—the Arter & Hadden firm.
- 6. Since there is no actual or potential for coverage, Marzec's cause of action for bad faith also fails.
 - 7. Judgment shall be entered in United's favor consistent herewith.

Dated: August 5, 2008

Hon. Manuel L. Real

United States District Court Judge